

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA  
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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	570 Iai	570 Iai	570 Iai
570	01 p	20 m-labialized	55 e <sup>08</sup>
570	02 b	21 m-voiceless-labialized	56 e-long <sup>08</sup>
570	03 b-labialized	22 n	57 o-trema <sup>31</sup> (limited)
570	04 t	23 n-voiceless	59 epsilon <sup>08</sup>
570	05 d	24 n-palatal	60 epsilon-long <sup>08</sup>
570	06 d-retroflex	25 n-palatal-voiceless	61 o-open-trema <sup>09</sup>
570	07 k <sup>01</sup>	26 eng	63 ash
570	08 g	27 eng-voiceless	64 ash-long
570	09 t-retroflex <sup>05</sup>	28 l	65 a
570	10 t/s-hacek	29 l-voiceless <sup>02</sup>	66 a-long
570	11 d/z-hacek	30 r-approximant <sup>03</sup>	67 u
570	12 phi <sup>06 07</sup>	31 h	68 u-long
570	13 f <sup>06</sup>		69 o
570	14 theta		70 o-long
570	15 eth		71 o-open [o-open-nasalized] <sup>62</sup>
570	16 s	51 i [i-trema] <sup>04 60</sup> [yod] <sup>61</sup>	72 o-open-long
570	17 x	52 i-long	74 w
570	18 m	53 u-trema	75 w-voiceless
570	19 m-voiceless		

- 570 \$a Iai \$b Ouvea \$d Austronesian \$e Loyalty Islands (Ouvea) \$f 1,000 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g William A. Foley (review) \$g John Crothers (editor)
- 570 \$a Tryon, D.T. \$b 1968 \$c Iai Grammar \$f (Pacific Linguistics, Series B, No. 8) \$g Canberra: Australian National University
- 570 \$a Haudricourt, Andre G. \$b 1971 \$c New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands \$e Current Trends in Linguistics, vol.8, Sebeok ed., p.359-396 (Iai on p.381) \$g The Hague: Mouton
- 570 \$a INTONATION \$A "In Iai, the functional load of contrastive intonation is slight, being significant only in interrogative clauses, which are not often marked by segmental morphological features. Thus three intonation patterns emerge: (a) Question Intonation: Interrogation, whether marked or not by segmental features, has an intonation consisting of a sharp rise to a high pitch on the stressed syllable of the final word, the same pitch being maintained in any succeeding syllables. (b) Sentence Final Intonation: The sentence final form is characterised by a fall in pitch of the stressed syllable of the final word. This fall may occur on a single syllable or be spread over the other secondary stressed or unstressed syllables. (c) Sentence Medial Intonation: In bipartite sentences, such as those expressing condition, a sentence medial intonation exists, consisting of a gradual rise in pitch marking the end of the first part of the statement." (p.2-3)
- 570 \$a LONG VOWELS \$A There are no examples of the front rounded vowels occurring long. [JHC]
- 570 \$a PHONOLOGICAL WORD \$A initial C: not /eng-voiceless, r-approximant/ \$A final C: voiceless stops, affricates, nasals, /r-approximant/ \$A medial CC: none (but CC does occur across word boundaries) \$A See p.16.
- 570 \$a STRESS \$A "In Iai, stress is non-phonemic. It is conditioned by the syllable and nuclear structure of the word. There are three degrees of stress in Iai: primary stress, secondary stress and unstress.... Primary stress always occurs on the first syllable of the word.

Secondary stress occurs on the final syllable of all tri-syllabic words, while it occurs on the penultimate syllable in words of more than three syllables." (p.1)

- 570      \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)V(:)(C)
- 570 01      \$A /k/ is "slightly labialized before /o-open/." (p.6)
- 570 02      \$A /l-voiceless/ is "sometimes fricated." (p.8)
- 570 03      \$A /r-approximant/ is described as a "voiced alveolar median resonant." (p.11)
- 570 04      \$A The author describes [i-trema] as a "higher middle unrounded vocoid," (p.12) but uses the symbol "i-trema." [MR]
- 570 05      \$A /t-retroflex/ is called an affricate. (p.5)
- 570 06      \$A Haudricourt considers /f/ and /phi/ to be variants.
- 570 07      \$A Haudricourt adds /beta/ to the list of phonemes.
- 570 08      \$A The distinction /e/ vs. /epsilon/ is doubtful. Haudricourt thinks they are probably variants, the lower vowel occurring in closed syllables. Examples in Tryon generally follow this rule.
- 570 09      \$A /o-open-trema/ is identified as [schwa] by Haudricourt.
- 570 31      \$A /o-trema/ is a "rare phone in Iai." (p.15)
- 570 60      \$A /i/ is realized as [i-trema] "before velars." (p.12)
- 570 61      \$A /i/ is realized as [yod] intervocalically. (p.12)
- 570 62      \$A /o-open/ is nasalized "before velars." (p.13)